

alliance. This subtribe is made to consist of *Nierembergia*, *Bouchetia* and *Fabiana*. The latter genus only I consider to belong to *Solanaceæ*, on account of the valvate æstivation of its corolla. Of *Nierembergia* I have given several illustrations and copious analytical details, where the peculiar character of its æstivation has been fully shown. The genus *Bouchetia*, DC., now first published by M. Dunal, does not appear from the characters described (Prodr. 589) to differ in any respect from *Nierembergia*, and especially from *N. linifolia* and *anomala*, which are figured in plate 20. of my 'Illustrations,' and where the tube of the corolla is a little more swollen towards the summit, and the lobes of the border smaller than usual, as in the genus in question: in the latter species the insertion of the stamens is even lower than in *Bouchetia*.

Of the eleven species of *Fabiana* enumerated by M. Dunal, it is evident from the characters given that the five first mentioned only belong to the genus. *F. grandiflora* is probably one of the singular species of *Alona* (possibly *A. rostrata*) described by Prof. Lindley, or it may be a plant closely allied to, if not identical with, *Phrodus Bridgesii* (Ill. South Am. Plants, tab. 41). *F. squamuligera* is probably *Phrodus nodosus* (*loc. cit.* tab. 42 B). *F. thymifolia*, *F. Sellowiana* and *F. heterophylla*, none of which I have seen, appear, from the descriptions given of them, to belong to *Petunia*, as Dr. Sendtner has also concluded (Flor. Bras. part 6. pp. 175, 176).

Under *Cestrum*, M. Dunal considers *Habrothamnus* merely as a section of that genus, but in his 'Conspectus' he places them as distinct genera. For a long while I was doubtful on the subject; but on a more careful examination of living plants, an essential difference was found to exist in the floral structure, which was indicated by their habit: these differences were enumerated on a former occasion (*huj. op.* vi. 181).

[To be continued.]

II.—Descriptions of some newly discovered species of Araneidea.

By JOHN BLACKWALL, F.L.S.

Tribe OCTONOCULINA.

Family SALTICIDÆ.

Genus *Salticus*, Latr.

Salticus reticulatus.

LENGTH of the female $\frac{1}{10}$ th of an inch; length of the cephalothorax $\frac{1}{8}$; breadth $\frac{1}{4}$; breadth of the abdomen $\frac{1}{4}$; length of a posterior leg $\frac{1}{3}$; length of a leg of the second pair $\frac{1}{8}$.

Legs robust, provided with hairs, and two parallel rows of large, sessile spines on the inferior surface of the tibiæ and metatarsi of the first and second pairs; they are of a pale yellowish brown hue, with obscure, dark annuli at the joints; the fourth pair is the longest, then the first, which a little surpasses the third pair, and the second pair is the shortest; each tarsus is terminated by two curved claws, below which there is a small scopula. The palpi resemble the legs in colour. Cephalo-thorax large, nearly quadrilateral, thinly clothed with hairs, somewhat glossy, depressed before, abruptly sloped behind, and projects beyond the base of the falcæ, which are small, conical, and rather inclined towards the sternum: maxillæ short, straight, enlarged and rounded at the extremity: lip triangular: sternum oblong heart-shaped. These parts are of a yellowish brown colour; the sternum is the palest, and the lateral margins of the cephalo-thorax and the region of the eyes have a brownish black tint. Eyes disposed in three rows, constituting three sides of a square, in front and on the sides of the cephalo-thorax; the intermediate eyes of the anterior row are greatly larger, and the intermediate eye of each lateral row is much smaller than the rest. Abdomen oviform, hairy, moderately convex above, projecting over the base of the cephalo-thorax; it is of a pale yellow-brown colour, reticulated and streaked with brownish black lines, a series of pale yellow-brown and brownish black angular lines, disposed alternately, and having their vertices directed forwards, extending along the middle of the upper part; the under part is the least distinctly marked, and the hue of the branchial opercula is yellowish white; the sexual organs have a longitudinal septum in the middle, and their colour is red-brown.

Specimens of this minute *Salticus* were found among moss growing in woods on the slopes of Gallt y Rhyg, a mountain near Oakland, in Denbighshire. The female is adult in autumn.

Family THOMISIDÆ.

Genus *Thomisus*, Walck.

Thomisus versutus.

Length of the female $\frac{1}{5}$ th of an inch; length of the cephalo-thorax $\frac{1}{10}$; breadth $\frac{1}{12}$; breadth of the abdomen $\frac{1}{8}$; length of an anterior leg $\frac{1}{4}\frac{1}{8}$; length of a leg of the third pair $\frac{1}{8}$.

Legs provided with short hairs and strong spines, two parallel rows of the latter being conspicuous on the inferior surface of the tibiæ and metatarsi of the first and second pairs, which are much longer and more robust than the third and fourth pairs; the first pair is rather longer than the second, and the third pair

is the shortest; each tarsus is terminated by two curved, black claws, dentated near the base: the palpi, which are short, are supplied with hairs and spines, and have a small, curved, black claw at their extremity: the cephalo-thorax is convex, compressed before, and rounded on the sides and in front; it slopes abruptly behind, is without an indentation in the median line, and on its frontal margin there is a row of strong bristles directed forwards: the falces are short, strong, subconical, vertical, and have some bristles in front, towards the inner side: the maxillæ are slender, convex near the base, pointed at the extremity, and inclined towards the lip, which is triangular: the sternum is heart-shaped. These parts are of a pale yellowish brown colour; the cephalo-thorax has a brownish black band extending backwards from each lateral pair of eyes, and narrow, yellowish white margins, and the lip has an oblong, dark brown spot near its base. Eyes disposed on the anterior part of the cephalo-thorax in two curved, transverse rows, forming a crescent whose convex side is in front; the eyes of each lateral pair, which are seated on a tubercle, are much larger than the intermediate ones, those of the anterior row being the largest of the eight. Abdomen depressed, corrugated, particularly on the sides, much broader at the posterior than at the anterior extremity, the latter, which appears as if cut in a straight line across, projecting over the base of the cephalo-thorax; very short hairs are sparingly distributed over its surface, and it is of a yellowish gray colour freckled with brown, a broad, dentated band, which is bordered laterally with red-brown, extending along the middle of the upper part; the anterior part of this band comprises five conspicuous, brown depressions; the anterior ones describe a triangle whose vertex is directed forwards, and the other two are situated parallel to its base; two obscure, brown lines, forming a very acute angle whose vertex is directed backwards, occur between the depressions constituting the two posterior pairs; the sexual organs have a dark reddish brown tint; and the colour of the branchial opercula is pale yellow.

The male is much smaller, darker coloured, and less distinctly marked than the female. The cephalo-thorax has a red-brown tint, the band directed backwards from each lateral pair of eyes is black, and the lateral margins are yellowish white. The legs and sternum are of a red-brown colour, the latter being marbled with a deeper shade of red-brown. The falces have a brownish black hue, with a red-brown mark in front which extends to the outer side. The maxillæ and lip have a dark brown tint, their extremities being the palest. The axillary and humeral joints of the palpi are of a dark brown colour tinged with red, the cubital and radial joints are of a red-brown hue tinged with dark

brown, and the digital joint has a dark brown tint; the radial joint is larger than the cubital, and projects from its extremity, on the outer side, two bifid apophyses; one branch of the superior apophysis is prominent, and the other is in close contact with the base of the digital joint, which is oval, convex and hairy externally, concave within, comprising the palpal organs; these organs are highly developed, complex in structure, with a pointed, prominent process at their base, and have a brownish black tint. The upper part of the abdomen is of a red-brown colour interspersed with a few black spots; it is palest in the medial line, but the design of the broad, dentated band is almost obliterated; the frontal margin and a band extending along each side have a yellowish white tint, and the under part is of a pale red-brown colour.

The abdomen of both sexes, when adolescent, is of a pale yellow colour, with a few black spots on the upper part.

Adult and immature individuals of this species of *Thomisus* were discovered among grass growing in and near woods at Oakland in August 1852.

Family LINYPHIIDÆ.

Genus *Linyphia*, Latr.

Linyphia Meadii.

Length of the female $\frac{1}{8}$ th of an inch; length of the cephalo-thorax $\frac{1}{14}$; breadth $\frac{1}{10}$; breadth of the abdomen $\frac{1}{17}$; length of an anterior leg $\frac{1}{4}$; length of a leg of the third pair $\frac{1}{6}$.

Cephalo-thorax oval, convex, glossy, with slight furrows on the sides converging towards the middle, and an indentation in the medial line: falces powerful, conical, nearly vertical, divergent at the extremities, and armed with teeth on the inner surface: maxillæ straight, with the exterior angle, at the extremity, curvilinear: legs and palpi provided with hairs and fine spines. These parts are of a light yellow-brown colour, the legs and palpi being rather the palest. Lip semicircular and prominent at the apex: sternum short, broad, and heart-shaped. These parts are browner than the cephalo-thorax, the margins of the sternum being the darkest. The first pair of legs is the longest, the second pair rather surpasses the fourth, and the third pair is the shortest; each tarsus is terminated by three claws; the two superior ones are curved and slightly pectinated, and the inferior one is inflected near its base. Eyes seated on black spots; the four intermediate ones describe a trapezoid whose anterior side is the shortest, and those of each lateral pair are placed obliquely on a small tubercle and are nearly contiguous; the anterior eyes of the trapezoid are the smallest of the eight. Abdomen ovi-

form, thinly clothed with hairs, convex above, projecting over the base of the cephalo-thorax ; it is of a dull olive-green colour, with a series of obscure, pale yellowish brown, oblique streaks on each side of the medial line of the upper part, and a band of the same hue extending along each side ; a large, prominent, red-brown process, connected with the anterior margin of the sexual organs, is directed backwards ; and the colour of the branchial opercula is pale yellow.

The sexes are similar in colour, but the abdomen of the male is slenderer than that of the female, and its maxillæ are slightly inclined towards the lip. The cubital and radial joints of the palpi are short, the latter being most produced at its extremity, on the inner side ; the digital joint is somewhat oval, with a large lobe on the outer side ; it is convex and hairy externally, concave within, comprising the palpal organs, which are highly developed, prominent, complex in structure, with a large process at their base consisting of three parts ; the superior one, which is curved at its extremity, is in contact with the radial joint, on the outer side, and the other two are directed downwards, the one which is situated nearer to the inner side and is the slenderer and more curved having a projection on the outside of its curvature and another within, nearer to its base ; a short, prominent, curved process, whose point is in contact with a small, semitransparent membrane, occurs at the extremity of these organs, and their colour is red-brown of various shades. The convex sides of the digital joints are directed towards each other.

I have much pleasure in naming this species after R. H. Meade, Esq., of Bradford, in Yorkshire ; a naturalist to whose kindness I am indebted for opportunities of describing several newly discovered indigenous spiders, and of examining numerous interesting specimens of Araneidea, both British and foreign.

Early in May 1852, adult individuals of both sexes of *Linyphia Meadii* were taken by Mr. Meade under a stone in a pasture at Low Moor, near Bradford.

Linyphia anthracina.

Length of the female $\frac{1}{8}$ th of an inch ; length of the cephalo-thorax $\frac{1}{20}$; breadth $\frac{1}{24}$; breadth of the abdomen $\frac{1}{16}$; length of an anterior leg $\frac{1}{4}$; length of a leg of the third pair $\frac{3}{20}$.

Cephalo-thorax oval, convex, glossy, with an indentation in the medial line : falces powerful, conical, armed with a few teeth on the inner surface, and inclined towards the sternum, which is heart-shaped, convex and glossy : maxillæ straight, with the exterior angle, at the extremity, curvilinear : lip semicircular and

prominent at the apex. These parts are of a very dark brown colour. The four intermediate eyes describe a trapezoid whose anterior side is the shortest, and those of each lateral pair are seated obliquely on a tubercle and are nearly contiguous; the anterior eyes of the trapezoid are the smallest of the eight. Legs long, slender, provided with hairs and a few fine spines, and, with the palpi, of a bright yellowish red hue. The first pair of legs is the longest, the second pair surpasses the fourth, and the third pair is the shortest; each tarsus is terminated by three claws; the two superior ones are curved and slightly pectinated, and the inferior one is inflected near its base. Abdomen ovi-form, glossy, black, sparingly supplied with hairs, convex above, projecting over the base of the cephalo-thorax; the sexual organs have a dark brown hue; a prominent process is connected with their superior and another with their inferior margin; the former, which is the larger, is nearly semicircular, concave within, and has a longitudinal septum in the middle; the inferior one is somewhat enlarged at its extremity and directed backwards.

This species, which appears to be nearly allied to *Linyphia nigella*, was received in July 1852 from Mr. R. H. Meade, who captured it near Bradford; and in November, in the same year, Mr. Meade transmitted to me an adult female *Linyphia anthracina*, which had been sent to him from Southgate, in Middlesex.

Linyphia pulla.

Length of the female $\frac{1}{3}$ th of an inch; length of the cephalo-thorax $\frac{1}{20}$; breadth $\frac{1}{24}$; breadth of the abdomen $\frac{1}{20}$; length of an anterior leg $\frac{1}{8}$; length of a leg of the third pair $\frac{3}{20}$.

Cephalo-thorax oval, convex, glossy, with an indentation in the medial line: falces powerful, conical, armed with a few teeth on the inner surface, slightly divergent at their extremities, and inclined towards the sternum, which is heart-shaped: maxillæ straight, with the exterior angle, at the extremity, curvilinear: lip semicircular and prominent at the apex. These parts are of a brown-black colour, the sternum, lip, and lateral margins of the cephalo-thorax being the darkest, and the falces having a tinge of red. The four intermediate eyes describe a trapezoid whose anterior side is the shortest, and those of each lateral pair are seated obliquely on a tubercle and are almost contiguous; the posterior eyes of the trapezoid are the largest, and the anterior ones much the smallest of the eight. Legs long, slender, provided with hairs and a few fine spines, and of a light yellow-brown hue; the first pair is the longest, then the second, and the third pair is the shortest; each tarsus is terminated by three claws; the two superior ones are curved and slightly pectinated,

and the inferior one is inflected near its base. The palpi have a dark brown tint, with the exception of the humeral joint, which has a yellowish brown hue. Abdomen oviform, glossy, sparingly clothed with short hairs, convex above, projecting over the base of the cephalo-thorax; it is of a brown-black colour, with a sharply dentated, pale yellow-brown band extending along the middle of its upper part, and a rather obscure line of the same hue on each side of its anterior extremity: the sexual organs have a thin longitudinal septum in the middle, a small process connected with their posterior margin, which is directed backwards, and their colour, with that of the branchial opercula, is yellowish brown. The medial, dentated band is much less perfectly defined in some individuals than in others.

The form of the male is slighter than that of the female and its colour is darker, the dentated band in the medial line of the upper part of the abdomen being rather obscure. The cubital and radial joints of its palpi are short, and the latter, which is the stronger, is somewhat produced at its extremity, on the inner side; the digital joint is of an irregular oval figure, having a slender, curved process at its base, on the outer side, and a large lobe near its extremity, on the inner side; it is convex and hairy externally, concave within, comprising the palpal organs; these organs are very highly developed, prominent, complicated in structure, with two strong, curved spines at their extremity, one of which describes a circle and comprises within its circumvolution some light-coloured membrane and the recurved point of the other spine; they are of a dark brown hue tinged with red. The convex sides of the digital joints are directed towards each other.

Both sexes of this spider, in a state of maturity, were discovered by Mr. R. H. Meade in Nab Wood, near Bingley, in Yorkshire, in 1852, and an adult female, which had been taken at Southgate, was forwarded to me by Mr. Meade towards the close of the same year.

Linyphia alacris.

Length of the female $\frac{1}{10}$ th of an inch; length of the cephalo-thorax $\frac{1}{16}$; breadth $\frac{1}{24}$; breadth of the abdomen $\frac{1}{22}$; length of an anterior leg $\frac{1}{48}$; length of a leg of the third pair $\frac{1}{6}$.

Cephalo-thorax oval, convex, glossy, with an indentation in the medial line: falces powerful, conical, rather divergent at the extremities, armed with teeth on the inner surface, and inclined towards the sternum: legs long, slender, and provided with hairs and a few fine spines. These parts, with the palpi, are of a pale yellowish brown colour, the lateral margins of the cephalo-thorax being darkish. Maxillæ straight, with the exterior angle, at the

extremity, curvilinear : lip semicircular and prominent at the apex : sternum broad, convex, glossy, and heart-shaped. These parts have a dark brown hue, the maxillæ being the palest. The first pair of legs is the longest, then the second, and the third pair is the shortest ; each tarsus is terminated by three claws ; the two superior ones are curved and slightly pectinated, and the inferior one is inflected near its base. Eyes seated on black spots ; the four intermediate ones describe a trapezoid whose anterior side is the shortest, and those of each lateral pair are placed obliquely on a tubercle and are nearly contiguous ; the anterior eyes of the trapezoid are seated on a small protuberance and are much the least of the eight. Abdomen oviform, pointed at the spinners, thinly clothed with hairs, glossy, convex above, projecting over the base of the cephalo-thorax ; the upper part is of a yellowish brown colour mottled with dull white ; a narrow, dentated, black band extends along the middle, whose continuity is frequently interrupted, or broken into black spots, about one-third of its length above the spinners, and from these spots fine oblique lines of the same hue pass to the sides, which, with the under part, have a brown-black tint ; a yellowish brown band mottled with dull white extends along each side, and the two unite above the anus ; the sexual organs are highly developed and very prominent ; there is a process connected with their superior margin which is enlarged at its extremity and curved downwards, and a minute one occurs on the inferior margin ; their colour is brown faintly tinged with red. Some individuals have the medial, dentated band much more perfectly defined than others.

In their colours and in the design formed by them the sexes closely resemble each other, but the male is rather smaller than the female, and the anterior part of its cephalo-thorax, where the eyes are seated, is provided with porrect hairs. The humeral joint of its palpi is moderately long ; the cubital joint is short, and has a long bristle projecting from its extremity, in front ; the radial, which is larger than the cubital joint, has a long bristle projecting from its base, in front, and is gibbous underneath ; the digital joint is somewhat oval, having two lobes on the outer side ; it is convex and hairy externally, concave within, comprising the palpal organs ; they are highly developed, prominent, complex with projecting points and processes, one of the latter, situated near the middle, and another on the inner side, which is slightly bifid at its extremity, being the most conspicuous ; their colour is red-brown.

Mr. R. H. Meade found specimens of this *Linyphia* in May 1852, in a wood near Bingley, and in the neighbourhood of Bradford, in Yorkshire.

Linyphia ericæa.

Length of the female $\frac{1}{10}$ th of an inch; length of the cephalo-thorax $\frac{1}{4}$; breadth $\frac{1}{2}$; breadth of the abdomen $\frac{1}{10}$; length of an anterior leg $\frac{1}{4}$; length of a leg of the third pair $\frac{3}{10}$.

Eyes seated on black spots; the four intermediate ones describe a trapezoid whose anterior side is the shortest, and those of each lateral pair are placed obliquely on a small tubercle and are almost contiguous; the anterior eyes of the trapezoid are seated on a slight protuberance, and are much the smallest of the eight. Cephalo-thorax oval, convex, glossy, with an indentation in the medial line: falces conical, vertical, somewhat divergent at their extremities, and armed with teeth on the inner surface: maxillæ slightly inclined towards the lip, which is semi-circular and prominent at the apex: sternum convex and heart-shaped: legs and palpi long, slender, and provided with hairs and fine spines. These parts have a yellowish brown colour, with the exception of the base of the lip, which has a dark brown hue. The first pair of legs is the longest, then the second pair, which a little surpasses the fourth, and the third pair is the shortest; each tarsus is terminated by three claws; the two superior ones are curved and slightly pectinated, and the inferior one is inflected near its base. Abdomen oviform, glossy, sparingly clothed with hairs, pointed at the spinners, convex above, projecting over the base of the cephalo-thorax; it is of a pale yellow-brown colour, the under part being the darkest; and the sexual organs, which are of a red-brown hue and are very prominent, have a longitudinal process in the middle, which is enlarged at its extremity.

The male is much smaller than the female, but it closely resembles her in colour. The cubital and radial joints of its palpi are short, the latter being the larger; the digital joint is oval, with a small lobe on the outer side; it is convex and hairy externally, concave within, comprising the palpal organs, which are highly developed, prominent, complex in structure, with a small crescent-shaped process near their base, on the outer side, whose superior limb is terminated by an acute point which is almost in contact with the extremity of the radial joint; these organs are of a red-brown colour.

Specimens of this small species of *Linyphia* have been found in moss growing among heath in woods about Oakland, and at the roots of heath on Bingley Moor, in Yorkshire. Two adult males and an immature female, captured in the latter locality, were received from Mr. R. H. Meade in October 1852.

Genus *Neriëne*, Blackw.*Neriëne agrestis*.

Length of the female $\frac{1}{3}$ th of an inch ; length of the cephalo-thorax $\frac{1}{20}$; breadth $\frac{1}{24}$; breadth of the abdomen $\frac{1}{16}$; length of a posterior leg $\frac{1}{6}$; length of a leg of the third pair $\frac{1}{8}$.

Legs hairy ; the fourth pair is the longest, the first pair rather surpasses the second, and the third pair is the shortest ; each tarsus is terminated by three claws ; the two superior ones are curved and slightly pectinated, and the inferior one is inflected near its base : cephalo-thorax oval, convex, glossy, with an indentation in the medial line : falces conical, convex in front, near to the base, armed with teeth on the inner surface, and slightly inclined towards the sternum, which is broad, rather convex, glossy, and heart-shaped : maxillæ enlarged where the palpi are inserted, and inclined towards the lip, which is short, broad, semicircular, and prominent at the apex. These parts, with the palpi, are of a brown colour ; the lip, sternum, and anterior part of the cephalo-thorax, where the eyes are situated, being the darkest, and the legs and palpi, which are much the palest, having a yellowish or pale reddish tinge. The four intermediate eyes describe a trapezoid whose anterior side is the shortest, and those of each lateral pair are seated obliquely on a minute tubercle and are contiguous ; the anterior eyes of the trapezoid are the smallest of the eight. Abdomen oviform, glossy, sparingly clothed with hairs, convex above, projecting over the base of the cephalo-thorax ; it is of a dark brown colour tinged with olive, the medial line of the upper part, in some individuals, being the palest ; the sexual organs have a dark reddish brown tint ; and the colour of the branchial opercula is yellowish brown.

The male is much smaller than the female, but it resembles her in colour. The cubital and radial joints of the palpi are short ; the latter, which is the larger, projects two very minute apophyses from its extremity ; one, situated in front, is crescent-shaped, the cusps being acute ; and the other, which is shorter and more obtuse, occurs on the under side ; the digital joint has a short oval form ; it is convex and hairy externally, concave within, comprising the palpal organs ; they are moderately developed, prominent, complex in structure, with a small, curved, black spine at their extremity, whose point terminates in a prominent, semitransparent membrane, and are of a red-brown colour.

This species, which is closely allied to *Neriëne fusca*, occurs among herbage and under stones in pastures near woods at Oakland. The sexes are adult in autumn.

Neriëne vigilax.

Length of the male $\frac{1}{11}$ th of an inch; length of the cephalo-thorax $\frac{1}{20}$; breadth $\frac{1}{30}$; breadth of the abdomen $\frac{1}{24}$; length of a posterior leg $\frac{1}{8}$; length of a leg of the third pair $\frac{1}{11}$.

Legs hairy and of a red colour tinged with brown; the fourth pair is the longest, then the first, and the third pair is the shortest; each tarsus is terminated by three claws; the two superior ones are curved and pectinated, and the inferior one is inflected near its base. Cephalo-thorax oval, convex, glossy, with a slight indentation in the medial line; it has a dark brown tint, the lateral margins being the darkest. Falces conical, armed with fine teeth on the inner surface, and slightly inclined towards the sternum, which is broad, somewhat convex, glossy, and heart-shaped. Maxillæ enlarged at the base, where the palpi are inserted, and inclined towards the lip, which is semicircular. The colour of the falces and maxillæ is pale brown tinged with red, and that of the sternum and lip dark brown. The four intermediate eyes describe a trapezoid whose anterior side is the shortest, and those constituting each lateral pair are seated obliquely on a small tubercle and are contiguous; the anterior eyes of the trapezoid are the smallest of the eight. The palpi have a yellowish brown hue; the cubital and radial joints are short, and the latter projects two apophyses from its extremity; the larger one curves outward in front of the digital joint, and the smaller one, which is acute, is situated underneath; the digital joint is oval, convex and hairy externally, concave within, comprising the palpal organs; these organs are highly developed, prominent, complicated in structure, with a black, filiform spine at their extremity, on the outer side, which is enveloped in delicate membrane and curved in a circular form; their colour is reddish brown. The abdomen is oviform, black, thinly clothed with hairs, convex above, projecting a little over the base of the cephalo-thorax; and the branchial opercula have a yellowish brown hue.

An adult male of this species was found running on a gravel walk at Oakland in July 1852.

Genus *Walckenaëra*, Blackw.*Walckenaëra exilis.*

Length of the male $\frac{1}{20}$ th of an inch; length of the cephalo-thorax $\frac{1}{20}$; breadth $\frac{1}{30}$; breadth of the abdomen $\frac{1}{30}$; length of an anterior leg $\frac{1}{12}$; length of a leg of the third pair $\frac{1}{20}$.

Cephalo-thorax oval, convex, glossy, elevated before, depressed behind, with a narrow indentation directed backwards from each

